

5.10 SOCIOECONOMICS

This section describes the socioeconomic circumstances of the area potentially affected by the MPP. It includes a discussion of the potential socioeconomic impacts caused by the site preparation, construction, and operation of the MPP. Also included in this section are a discussion of permits required for the project, proposed mitigation measures, and LORS and agency contacts applicable to socioeconomics.

5.10.1 Affected Environment

Socioeconomic issues relevant to the evaluation of environmental impacts include labor force; employment and income; population and housing; public finance and fiscal issues; schools; and public services and utilities (including fire protection, emergency response services, law enforcement, schools, medical services and utilities).

This section describes existing economic and demographic conditions from a number of perspectives, and at several different geographic levels. First, information is presented for the five-county metropolitan Southern California area to provide an overview and understanding of the regional context. In this subsection, information about the COB is highlighted for comparison with the region as a whole. Next, where available, information is presented for the neighborhoods in and around the COB.

The project site is located in the COB, which is located north of downtown Los Angeles, in Los Angeles County; it is also in an area referred to as the San Fernando Valley. This area was originally part of two Spanish land grants, and was later used for growing citrus crops and raising cattle. Today, COB is nicknamed the "Entertainment Capital of the World", and is host to many television, film and music corporations including Disney Studios, Warner Bros., Burbank Studios, Universal Pictures and others. The San Fernando Valley is also home to the Burbank/Glendale/Pasadena Airport.

5.10.1.1 Economy - Labor Force, Employment and Income

5.10.1.1.1 Southern California and Los Angeles County. There are five metropolitan counties in Southern California including Orange, Los Angeles, Riverside, Ventura, and San Bernardino Counties. The economies of these counties have been linked historically, with Los Angeles County serving as the traditional job center for the region. In the past three decades however, employment has become more decentralized, as both housing and office space at the center of the region have become more scarce and expensive.

The Southern California economy experienced a moderate recession in the early 1990s. At that time, the nationwide recession was felt to some extent in the region, and it was exacerbated by the termination of defense contracts and the closure of local military bases.

Numerous jobs were lost in Southern California during the early 1990s. However, since the mid 1990s, Southern California's economy has grown at a moderate and steady pace.

In October 2000, Southern California had a civilian labor force of 8.2 million, representing 48 percent of the state's civilian labor force. Southern California's unemployment rate was 4.4 percent, 0.1 percent lower than the state's rate, indicating strength in employment relative to other areas in California. Since 1995, the annual average unemployment rate for Los Angeles County has been lower than the rate for the state (EDD, 2000).

The economy of Los Angeles County is primarily urban, with the majority of earnings generated in the service, retail, manufacturing, and government industries. Table 5.10-1 shows the importance of industries in terms of the personal income earnings they generate. Services and manufacturing are important industries, accounting for over 50 percent of earnings. Construction employment represents approximately 3.5 percent of total employment earnings in the study area, and is concentrated primarily around residential and commercial development.

TABLE 5.10-1

LOS ANGELES COUNTY NON-FARM EARNINGS FOR 1996-1997
(thousands of dollars \$)

| Industry | Los Angeles | Percent |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Services | \$69,720,311 | 37.7 |
| Wholesale Trade | 12,741,333 | 6.9 |
| Retail Trade | 15,134,083 | 8.2 |
| Manufacturing | 28,928,996 | 15.6 |
| Government | 21,793,746 | 11.8 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 13,100,568 | 7.1 |
| Construction | 6,446,561 | 3.5 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 16,159,000 | 8.7 |
| Agriculture | 621,876 | 0.3 |
| Mining | 465,141 | 0.2 |
| Total Non-Farm Earnings | \$185,111,615 | 100 |

Source: ENSR, 2000.

In 1999, services were the dominant industry in the county, and accounted for almost 33 percent of all employment with one fourth of the jobs in the business sector (EDD, County Snapshot, 2000). Manufacturing made up 16 percent, retail trade accounted for over 15 percent of the total, with restaurants accounting for almost 38 percent of the jobs in the retail trade. Construction and mining made up 3.2 percent of the employment percent (EDD, 2000).

5.10.1.1.2 Burbank. COB unemployment rate in February 2001 was 3.7 percent, lower than the county-wide average rate of 5.4 percent (EDD, 2001). Since 1990 the unemployment rate has decreased overall, however, in 1995 it was higher than it was in 1990. This is similar to the neighboring city of Glendale, which currently has an unemployment rate of 5.1 percent and also has been on the decline.

The median household income in the COB was \$40,421 in 2000, compared to the county-wide median income of \$46,900 in 1996 (CACI Marketing Systems, 2000). In 1990 approximately 8.3 percent of the total population of the COB was living below the poverty level as compared to 14.4 percent for Glendale.

For specific services such as fire protection or law enforcement, existing conditions are described at the local jurisdiction level only. The COB is the primary local agency with taxing powers. However, no taxes are assessed to other city agencies such as Burbank Water and Power (BWP).

5.10.1.1.3 Immediate Project Vicinity. Employment at the existing BWP where the MPP is located there was approximately 306 full-time equivalent (FTE) operations employees in 2000, compared to approximately 330 FTE employees in 1995. As a result of the MPP, staffing would increase by 15 FTE employees.

The project site is surrounded by industrial and commercial uses. Further to the west there is single-family and multi-family residential housing. To the east is a Metrolink commuter train station and Interstate 5. Beyond Interstate 5 is additional commercial area. To the south and east is a media district and additional single and multi-family residential housing.

5.10.2 Population and Housing

5.10.2.1 Southern California and Los Angeles County

Population in Southern California has been increasing over the past thirty years with the fastest rate of growth occurring in the 1980s. The population was 10.0 million in 1970, and 11.5 million by 1980 (DOF, 1988). See Table 5.10-2 for historic population estimates in Southern California by county.

TABLE 5.10-2
POPULATION TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS

| County | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2020 |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Orange | 1,420,386 | 1,932,709 | 2,410,556 | 2,877,900 | 2,417,500 |
| Los Angeles | 7,032,075 | 7,477,503 | 8,863,164 | 9,884,300 | 11,575,700 |
| Ventura | 376,430 | 529,174 | 669,016 | 824,2000 | 981,600 |
| Riverside | 459,074 | 663,166 | 1,170,413 | 1,786,500 | 2,773,400 |
| San Bernardino | 684,072 | 895,016 | 1,418,380 | 2,099,810 | 2,747,200 |

Source: SCAG, 2000; EDD, 2001.

In 1990, 29.7 percent of the total state population lived in Los Angeles County. Southern California was expected to have 16.8 million residents in 2000. The population in 2010 is expected to continue to rise to 19.3 million, and then increase by 2.8 million by 2020 (SCAG, 2000).

Los Angeles County's population is expected to see the same magnitude of increases from 9.9 million in 2000 to 10.6 million in 2010, and increase to 11.5 million by 2020 (SCAG, 2000). Population growth in all six southern California counties is expected to grow between 2000 and 2020. The California Department of Finance (DOF) estimates that Los Angeles County experienced a 1.7 percent growth from 1999 to 2000 (DOF, 2000).

5.10.2.1.1 Burbank. Historically, the COB has experienced a similar rate of growth as that of Los Angeles County. The COB has not seen the same rate of population increases as some places in southern California, which is mostly attributed to fact that the COB is built out and limited to the number of new homes available. Table 5.10-3 compares the population growth of the COB to the county and neighboring cities. It is interesting to note that the COB and surrounding cities have had a similar rate of growth since 1990.

As of January 2000, there were approximately 3.7 million total housing units in Los Angeles County, 43,001 units in the COB, and 73,774 units in the City of Glendale (DOF, Table 2, 2000). These totals include single-family, multi-family, and mobile home residences. The County had a vacancy rate of 5.51 percent, where the COB had a vacancy rate of 4.71 percent, and Glendale had a vacancy rate of 4.33 percent. La Canada Flintridge had the lowest vacancy rate in the area, at 3.24 percent. The COB had the same vacancy rate for 1990, 1995 and 2000. Table 5.10-4 summarizes the housing estimates as of January 1, 2000.

TABLE 5.10-3**HISTORICAL COUNTY AND LOCAL POPULATION ESTIMATES, 1990-2000¹**

| PLACE | Population Estimates ² | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 4-1-90 | 1-1-91 | 1-1-92 | 1-1-93 | 1-1-94 | 1-1-95 | 1-1-96 | 1-1-97 | 1-1-98 | 1-1-99 | 1-1-00 |
| Los Angeles County | 8,863,052 | 8,988,200 | 9,115,600 | 9,208,100 | 9,280,600 | 9,327,300 | 9,374,400 | 9,470,900 | 9,587,300 | 9,714,900 | 9,884,300 |
| Burbank | 93,649 | 95,400 | 97,200 | 97,700 | 99,200 | 100,800 | 101,400 | 102,300 | 103,900 | 104,800 | 106,500 |
| Glendale | 180,038 | 183,500 | 186,000 | 189,200 | 193,100 | 194,000 | 195,000 | 196,600 | 198,000 | 200,400 | 203,700 |
| La Canada Flintridge | 19,378 | 19,350 | 19,550 | 19,700 | 19,800 | 19,950 | 20,000 | 20,300 | 20,550 | 20,750 | 21,100 |
| City of Los Angeles | 3,485,557 | 3,536,300 | 3,590,600 | 3,627,200 | 3,639,500 | 3,624,700 | 3,638,800 | 3,674,000 | 3,716,000 | 3,764,300 | 3,823,000 |

1 1990 population records are taken directly from the 1990 census counts and are not estimated.

2 Historical Population Figures from California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Report 84 E-4, Population Estimates for California Counties and Cities: 1990 – 2000.

TABLE 5.10-4
ESTIMATED HOUSING UNITS FROM 1990 – 2000

| HOUSING UNITS | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| | Total | Single | | Multiple | | Mobile Homes | Occupied | % Vacant | Persons Per Household |
| | | Detached | Attached | 2 to 4 | 5 Plus | | | | |
| Los Angeles County - 1990 estimates | | | | | | | | | |
| Burbank | 41,220 | 19,527 | 1,550 | 4,918 | 15,129 | 95 | 39,279 | 4.71 | 2.363 |
| Glendale | 72,114 | 25,663 | 3,340 | 6,793 | 36,286 | 32 | 68,604 | 4.87 | 2.585 |
| La Canada Flintridge | 6,918 | 6,468 | 191 | 73 | 184 | 2 | 6,694 | 3.24 | 2.870 |
| Los Angeles | 1,300,076 | 512,241 | 77,401 | 124,713 | 578,225 | 7,496 | 1,217,511 | 6.35 | 2.803 |
| Los Angeles County - 1995 estimates | | | | | | | | | |
| Burbank | 42,646 | 19,500 | 1,554 | 4,808 | 16,689 | 95 | 40,638 | 4.71 | 2.458 |
| Glendale | 73,331 | 25,930 | 3,452 | 6,727 | 37,190 | 32 | 70,416 | 3.98 | 2.713 |
| La Canada Flintridge | 6,974 | 6,521 | 191 | 76 | 184 | 2 | 6,748 | 3.24 | 2.931 |
| Los Angeles | 1,324,843 | 514,667 | 79,080 | 125,013 | 598,417 | 7,666 | 1,240,236 | 6.39 | 2.862 |
| Los Angeles County - 2000 estimates | | | | | | | | | |
| Burbank | 43,001 | 19,551 | 1,554 | 4,790 | 17,054 | 52 | 40,976 | 4.71 | 2.578 |
| Glendale | 73,774 | 26,065 | 3,449 | 6,710 | 37,518 | 32 | 70,580 | 4.33 | 2.845 |
| La Canada Flintridge | 7,042 | 6,567 | 209 | 80 | 184 | 2 | 6,814 | 3.24 | 3.073 |
| Los Angeles | 1,333,421 | 518,544 | 79,178 | 125,632 | 602,401 | 7,666 | 1,248,168 | 6.39 | 3.001 |

Source: 2001. Labor Force Data for Sub-County Areas, 1990-2000 Benchmark

These vacancy rates, with the exception of the City of Los Angeles, are below the federal housing standard of five percent. According to the federal housing standard, an area with vacancy rates above five percent is not considered to be in short supply of housing.

There has been an increase of approximate eight percent in the persons per household since 1990 for the COB. Similar increases have also occurred in Glendale and La Canada Flintridge.

5.10.2.2 Public Services and Utilities

As discussed above, the population in Los Angeles County, the COB, and surrounding cities will continue to see population growth projected up to 2020. With this increase in population is an assumed increase in public services and utilities needs. The following sections discuss the potential impacts associated with the MPP on fire protection and emergency response, law enforcement, schools, medical facilities, and utilities.

5.10.2.2.1 Fire Protection and Emergency Response. The Burbank Fire Department provides fire protection and emergency medical services from the main fire station. It is the closest station to the site and is located less than one mile east of the site on Palm Avenue. The second closest station to the plant site is also located within one-mile of the site.

5.10.2.2.2 Law Enforcement. The Burbank Police Department provides law enforcement services to the BWP. The closest station to the site is at the same location as the fire station. This station is fully staffed.

5.10.2.2.3 Schools. The site is located within the boundaries of the Burbank Unified School District. The closest schools to the site include John Burroughs High School, located at 1920 Clark Avenue, David Starr Jordan Middle School, located at 420 South Mariposa, and William McKinley Elementary School, located 349 West Valencia Avenue; all less than one mile from the plant site.

5.10.2.2.4 Medical Facilities. The Providence Saint Joseph Medical Center is located at 501 South Buena Vista Street in Burbank. This is the closest medical facility to the MPP site, located approximately two miles away. Also near the MPP, the Charter Oak Hospital is located at 1161 East Covina Boulevard in the COB, and the Glendale Memorial Hospital and Health Center is located at 1420 South Central Avenue in Glendale.

5.10.2.2.5 Utilities. Local telephone service is provided by Pacific Bell, a subsidiary of Southwestern Bell Corporation. Long-distance service is provided by a number of carriers, of which the principal is American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The COB BWP supplies potable water to the site. The city's BWP provides sanitary sewer service and

reclaimed water to the site. Stormwater runoff on the site is discharged to a tributary of the Los Angeles River under a NPDES permit. The COB PSD provides electricity to the site, and SoCalGas provides natural gas to the site.

5.10.3 Environmental Consequences

5.10.3.1 Significance Criteria

The criteria used in determining whether project-related socioeconomics would be significant are presented in the CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G. Impacts attributable to the project are considered significant if they would:

- Induce substantial growth or contraction of population;
- Induce substantial increases in demand for public services and utilities;
- Displace a large number of people;
- Disrupt or divide the physical arrangement of an established community; or
- Result in substantial long-term disruptions to businesses.

If project-related impacts would be significant, other indirect socioeconomic impacts could occur, such as changes in community interaction patterns, social organizations, social structures, or social institutions, and conflicts with community attitudes, values, or perceptions. The analysis will assess the potential occurrence and significance of socioeconomic impacts from construction and operation of the proposed MPP.

5.10.3.2 Economy: Labor Force, Employment and Income

During the site preparation and construction periods of approximately 24-months, peak employment at the proposed project site would be 318 workers, comprised of craft workers and 35 contractor staff. Table 3.8-2 shows construction labor by month for the proposed project and Table 5.10-5 shows the maximum number of craftworkers who would be employed at any one time. The maximum number of workers for all trades would not occur on-site simultaneously.

Given the strong construction sector and the large construction labor force in Southern California, no problem is expected in finding an adequate available labor force within daily commute distance, to supply the work force associated with construction of the proposed project. Few, if any, workers are expected to relocate to the area and therefore, no new housing is needed as a result of the proposed project.

TABLE 5.10-5
MAXIMUM NUMBER OF WORKERS, BY CRAFT

| Trade | Maximum | Possible Months at Maximum |
|--------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Superintendent | 5 | 4-9 |
| Foreman | 5 | 1-9 |
| Electrician | 42 | 4-8 |
| Instrumentation | 15 | 3-9 |
| Test | 5 | 4-9 |
| Helper | 22 | 1-7 |
| Laborer | 15 | 2-9 |
| Carpenter | 18 | 1, 7-9 |
| Ironworker | 30 | 3-7 |
| Heavy Equipment Operator | 3 | 1-7 |
| Pipefitter | 130 | 6-7 |
| Boilermaker | 180 | 6-7 |
| Insulator | 60 | 9 |
| Mason | 20 | 5-8 |
| Mechanic | 18 | 1-2, 6-8 |

Construction income and purchasing material associated with the proposed project would benefit the COB and Los Angeles County economically, but this benefit would not be significant given the size of the local and regional economies.

5.10.3.3 Population and Housing

As stated in the section above, worker relocation to the project vicinity is not expected for project demolition, construction or operation. Therefore, the project would not cause any local population increases or changes in concentration of population. Los Angeles County has ample and varied housing should workers need temporary or permanent housing. Some supervisory personnel who are involved in the project for the two-year demolition, procurement and construction period might reside in the area temporarily. However, impacts on housing and related services would be temporary and minimal in relation to the supply of available housing in the area and services offered.

It is estimated that the majority of the construction labor needed for the MPP project would be drawn from Los Angeles and Orange Counties. The quantity of potential temporary residences and area commuters necessary for the project should not result in a significant impact on area housing or the area's population.

Construction of the proposed MPP is not expected to displace people, disrupt community activities, or divide the physical arrangement of the community. Construction staging and activities would be located on the current site and at an off-site location, but both will be away from residential neighborhoods and community meeting places. The proposed project would entail demolition and construction within the existing site only; therefore, no additional land would be required and no displacement of the occupants of residential, commercial, or industrial properties would occur. The project would not likely have a significant impact on property values in the area due to the following: (1) the use of the site would not change, and (2) the project would be state of the art. The proposed project would be consistent with existing land uses in the area (see Section 5.9, Land Use for more information).

Indirect socioeconomic impacts such as changes in community patterns, organizations, structures, or institutions, and conflicts with community attitudes, values, or perceptions, are not expected to be significant because project-related direct impacts as listed in the significance criteria above are not expected to be significant.

5.10.3.4 Public Services and Utilities

Increases in demand for fire protection and emergency response, law enforcement, medical facilities or utilities are not expected to be significant because the additional population attributable to project construction would be temporary and would not be substantial. For the purpose of analyzing a worst-case scenario and quantifying impacts, this analysis assumes a maximum of five percent of construction employees would relocate to the area. If 50 percent of these workers bring families, approximately 14 families would be distributed throughout the school districts in the area.

Enrollment data for the Burbank Unified School District (BUSD) was compiled for this assessment. A sufficient labor pool exists within the study area and it is anticipated that construction and operations workers are expected to commute to the project site rather than relocate. Therefore, no impacts to schools are expected from the project. Nonetheless, the enrollment data for the BUSD is presented in Table 5.10-6.

TABLE 5.10-6

**BURBANK UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT (BUSD)
ENROLLMENT INFORMATION (February 2001)**

| Schools | Number | Enrollment |
|----------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Elementary (K-5th) | 12 | 6,730 |
| Middle (6th-8th) | 3 | 3,453 |
| Senior High (9th-12th) | 3 | 4,428 |
| Special Education (K-12th) | 2 | 312 |
| Total Enrollment | | 14,923 |

Source: BUSD, 2001

Similar to the analysis for construction, an estimate of five percent employee relocation is used to determine an approximate estimate of increased demand for school services, resulting in at most, one worker and one family moving to the area. The associated increase in number of students in area school districts would be less than one student, which would be a negligible impact on area school districts. The BUSD could accommodate the additional students associated with operation of the project; therefore, the impacts to schools attributable to the project would be less than significant.

According to the BUSD (Otis, 2001), school impact fees are assessed based on the square footage of the project. If school impact fees are charged, they are assessed at a rate of \$0.33 per square foot. Initial discussions with the BUSD during this analysis determined that school impact fees would not be assessed for this project, because it is city-owned property.

Increases in demand for public services (fire protection and emergency response, law enforcement, medical facilities) and utilities due to project operations are expected to be less than significant due to the negligible impact on population that would result from project operations.

5.10.3.5 Fiscal Impacts

The MPP is a municipal power producer, hence, there is no direct source of tax revenue attributable to the project. The main source of taxes associated with the project would be sales and use taxes to the extent that construction materials and supplies would be purchased within the COB.

5.10.4 Environmental Justice

Executive Order 12898 *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations*, signed by President Clinton on February 11, 1994, required federal agencies to identify and address disproportionately high and adverse effects of federal actions on the health or environment of minority and low income populations. Other governmental agencies have implemented E.O. 12898 as policy.

A single, standardized methodology for addressing environmental justice has not been established or adopted by the CEC. The USEPA has published several guidelines for addressing environmental justice issues, including *Interim Guidance for Investigating Title VI Administrative Complaints Challenging Permits* (1998a); *Guidance for Incorporating Environmental Justice Concerns in EPA's NEPA Compliance Analyses* (1998b); and most recently, *Draft Title VI Guidance for EPA Assistance Recipients Administering Environmental Permitting Programs* (2000a), and *Draft Revised Guidelines for Investigating Title VI Administrative Complaints Challenging Permits* (2000b). The USEPA guidance emphasizes the importance of selecting an analytical approach that is appropriate to the unique circumstances of the community potentially affected by a proposed project. The guidance also encourages the analyst to apply his or her best judgment when drawing conclusions about whether or not the project may affect an environmental justice community disproportionately.

According to the federal guidelines, the environmental justice screening analysis assesses whether “the potentially affected community includes minority and/or low income populations.” The guidelines indicate that a minority population exists when the minority population is 50 percent of affected area’s total population. The 50 percent threshold is also used to determine the presence of low-income populations in the study area.

Figure 5.10-5 shows the number and percentage of minority and all people living below the poverty level within a six-mile radius of the project site based on 1990 census data. Figure 5.10-1 maps minority and poverty levels based on census tracts.

The table is divided by local jurisdiction with 18 census tracts in the COB, 18 census tracts in Glendale, three census tracts for the La Crescenta/Montrose community (County of Los Angeles), and 101 census tracts in Los Angeles City. Of the 144 total census tracts within the six-mile radius, 66 have a total minority rate of 25 percent or higher and only 15 census tracts have a rate of 25 percent or higher for people living below the poverty level. There are 14 tracts with a total minority rate of 50 percent or higher and one tract above 70 percent. One tract (373105) with a total minority rate of 36.1 percent is less than one-half mile from the site; however, the rate of people living below the poverty level is only 10.2 percent. Another census tract (383118) is directly adjacent to the census tract where the project is

located. It has a total minority rate of 27.0 percent with a 15 percent rate of people living below the poverty level.

Three tracts in Glendale with total minority rates of above 25 percent are within 1.5 miles from the project site; however, the highest percent of people living below the poverty level is 17.1 percent. Several census tracts in Los Angeles City within the six-mile radius have total minority rates above 50 percent and more than 25 percent of the population living below the poverty level. One tract in particular has a total minority rate of 70.9 percent with 29.6 percent of the persons living below the poverty level. However, this tract is more than four miles from the project site.

The census tracts directly adjacent to the project site have an average minority population of 17.9 percent and only 8.8 percent of people living below the poverty level. The highest minority rate is 27.0 percent, and the highest poverty rate is 15.0 percent in tracts surrounding the MPP site. As described in the Project Description and the Air Quality sections, the MPP will use the BACT to reduce air quality emissions. All project components will be located within the existing site boundary. The MPP will not displace any homes or businesses. No new environmental justice impacts will result from the MPP.

The Applicant conducted a search for all known pollution sources, including leaking underground storage tanks, Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) sites, Superfund sites, state equivalent of CERCLA, RCRA hazardous waste generators, and other hazardous waste or pollution generating site databases. All pollution sources have been mapped (see Figure 5.10-2) within a six-mile radius of the project site and specific data for each site identified has been provided on disk. As with similar urban areas, hundreds of potential pollution sources exist.

The Applicant compiled a list of regional health studies that have been conducted near the project site, including the following:

- **University of Southern California** – has an ongoing study to determine the effects of breathing fine particles and acidic gases stemming from nitrogen oxides and the links to diminishing lung functions of children living in the Los Angeles region.
- **University of California, Los Angeles – Chronic Heath Effects of Ambient Air Pollutants**, a ten-year study aimed at determining if children living in areas of high air pollution suffer more chronic respiratory effects (i.e., asthma, acute respiratory illness, etc.).
- **University of California, Los Angeles – Community Intervention Project on Asthma**, a study to determine whether a comprehensive environmental health education program

on least toxic integrated pest management will result in a reduction in concentrations of antigens in household dust, thereby decreasing asthma in children.

- **Southern California Center for Airborne Particulate Matter (SCCAPM)** – a multi-university team to study effects of air pollution.

As stated in Section 5.2 (Air Quality), net regional air impacts will be lessened because of SCAQMD emission offset requirements (i.e., 1.2 to 1 reductions).

5.10.4.1 Demolition

Demolition activities would last approximately 4-6 months, and would require approximately 52 workers. The demolition schedule is based on a 12 hour shift, six-day workweek. It is anticipated that most of the construction personnel would be drawn from communities in Los Angeles County and that workers would not be expected to relocate. Based on the information summarized in Tables 5.10-7 and 3.8-2 there are enough construction workers/laborers available within the county to meet the demands of project construction. Therefore, it is not anticipated that demolition activities would contribute to a significant increase in the population of the project area during the four to six -month demolition period.

5.10.4.2 Construction

In general, impacts such as noise, traffic and transportation associated with major construction projects such as new power plants, would affect nearby residents in inverse proportion to their distance from the proposed project site. Because the proposed project is limited to existing site, construction impacts would affect nearby residents in the same proportion, but on a lesser scale. In the case of the proposed MPP, most of the construction impacts would occur within approximately one-quarter to one-half mile of the project site. Based on census information, populations within the immediate site vicinity do not have a high percentage of minority or low-income residents. Therefore, impacts from plant construction would not affect minority or low-income populations disproportionately.

5.10.4.3 Operation

The purpose of Executive Order 12898 is to ensure that federal agencies identify and address "disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects" of federal projects on minority and low-income populations (USEPA, 1998b). The air quality and public health analyses performed for this AFC conclude that changes in air quality and public health indices that could occur as a result of project operations are below regulatory thresholds for significant impact. Therefore, since air quality and public health impacts

TABLE 5.10-7**PROJECT LABOR NEEDS AND AVAILABLE LABOR BY CRAFT/SKILL**

| Craft | Total Number of Workers in Los Angeles County in 1997¹ | Total Number of Workers in Los Angeles County Available 2004² | Maximum Number of Workers Needed for Project³ | Average Number of Workers Needed for Project | California OES Code⁴ |
|--------------------------------|--|---|---|---|--|
| Specialized insulation workers | 140 | 150 | 23 | 17 | 87802 |
| Boiler makers/iron workers | 29,010 | 31,640 | 67 | 44 | 89100 |
| Carpenters | 16,870 | 20,200 | 75 | 52 | 87102 |
| Electricians | 11,680 | 13,570 | 46 | 31 | 87202 |
| Laborers | 13,810 | 16,640 | 75 | 44 | 98300 |
| Millwrights | 680 | 780 | 17 | 12 | 85123 |
| Operating engineers | 6,900 | 8,190 | 24 | 17 | 95099 |
| Painters | 8,350 | 9,730 | 17 | 12 | 87400 |
| Pipe fitters | 6,950 | 8,020 | 113 | 70 | 87502 |
| Plasterers | 8,350 | 9,730 | 6 | 4 | 87400 |
| Sheetmetal workers | 4,700 | 5,180 | 126 | 44 | 89132 |
| Field staff | 5,130 | 6,130 | 12 | 10 | 15017 |
| Teamsters | 25,040 | 30,550 | 12 | 9 | 97102 |

1 Data from the State of California, Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information, Table 6, Occupational Employment Projections 1997 – 2004. Total workers calculated from the 1995 EDD estimated workforce or Los Angeles County. (EDD, 2000).

2 Data from the State of California, Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information, Table 6, Occupational Employment Projections 1997 – 2004. Total workers calculated from the 1995 EDD estimated workforce or Los Angeles County. (EDD, 2000).

3 The maximum number of workers by each craft would be needed at different points in time during project construction.

4 California OES Code for EDD Occupational Employment Project Data. Codes correlate to the craft/skill noted in this Table.

associated with the proposed project would not be significant, no population, including populations defined as environmental justice populations, would be "disproportionately impacted" in terms of significant impacts by the proposed project.

In addition, the changes in public health indices and air quality values, while small, are fairly widespread, and are not concentrated in any one community, as shown in Sections 5.2, Air Quality, and 5.16, Public Health.

To make a preliminary determination of the need to conduct a more exhaustive analysis of potential disproportionate impacts, the Burbank Community Development Department was consulted regarding the ethnic diversity of the COB. Although the non-Hispanic white population of the COB was at 31.2 percent in 1990, the non-Hispanic white population was lower than the average countywide non-Hispanic white population, which constitutes 59.2 percent of the population (Census, 1990).

5.10.5 Cumulative Impacts

No significant cumulative impacts related to construction or operation were identified. See Cumulative Impacts, Section 5.18, for additional information.

5.10.6 Mitigation Measures

This section addresses mitigation measures proposed by the Applicant that would be implemented to reduced project-related impacts to socioeconomics.

Construction and operation of the proposed MPP would result in less-than-significant socioeconomic impacts on the surrounding area. Therefore, no mitigation measures are recommended.

5.10.7 Laws, Ordinances, Regulation and Standards

No specific LORS apply to socioeconomic impacts. California State Planning Law (Government Code Sections 65302 et seq.) requires that each city and county adopt a General Plan consisting of seven mandatory elements to guide planning and development within the jurisdiction. Most jurisdictions do not have laws, ordinances or regulations specifically affecting the socioeconomic aspects of a project.

5.10.8 Involved Agencies and Agency Contacts

Various public agencies were contacted in the course of the socioeconomics investigation to check on the levels of activity and the expected impacts of the proposed action.

| Agency | Contact/Title | Telephone |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Burbank Unified School District | Rose Garcia | (818) 558-4600 |
| Burbank Unified School District | Linda Otis, Facilities Division | (818) 558-4600 |

5.10.9 Permits Required And Permit Schedule

There are no permits required to protect socioeconomic values, as such. See Sections 5.9, Land Use, 5.13, Public Health, and 5.17, Worker Health and Safety, for permits relating to land use and public health and safety issues. No socioeconomic permits outside the CEC's authority are required for the project.

5.10.10 References

Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), 1998. Regional Economic Information System, U.S. Department of Commerce. Washington D.C. 2000.
<http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/regional/spi/pcpi.htm>

California Department of Finance (DOF). 1998. Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex detail, 1970-2040. www.dof.ca.gov/html/demograp/

Employment Development Department (EDD). 2000. <http://www.calmis.ca.gov/file/indhist/>

Garcia, Rose. 2001. Telephone conversation between James Diven, URS, and Rose Garcia, BUSD, on March 6, 2001.

Otis, Linda. 2001. Telephone conversation between James Diven, URS, and Linda Otis, BUSD Facilities Division, on March 7, 2001.

Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). 1998. Southern California Population Projections.

U.S. Census. 1990. 1990 Census Look-Up Tables. <http://venus.census.gov/cdrom/lookup>

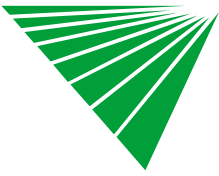
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1998a. Interim Guidance for Investigating Title VI Administrative Complaints Challenging Permits. February 1998.

Vista Information Solutions. Various Figures. March 7, 2001.

1998b. Guidance for Incorporating Environmental Justice Concerns in EPA's NEPA Compliance Analyses. April 1998.

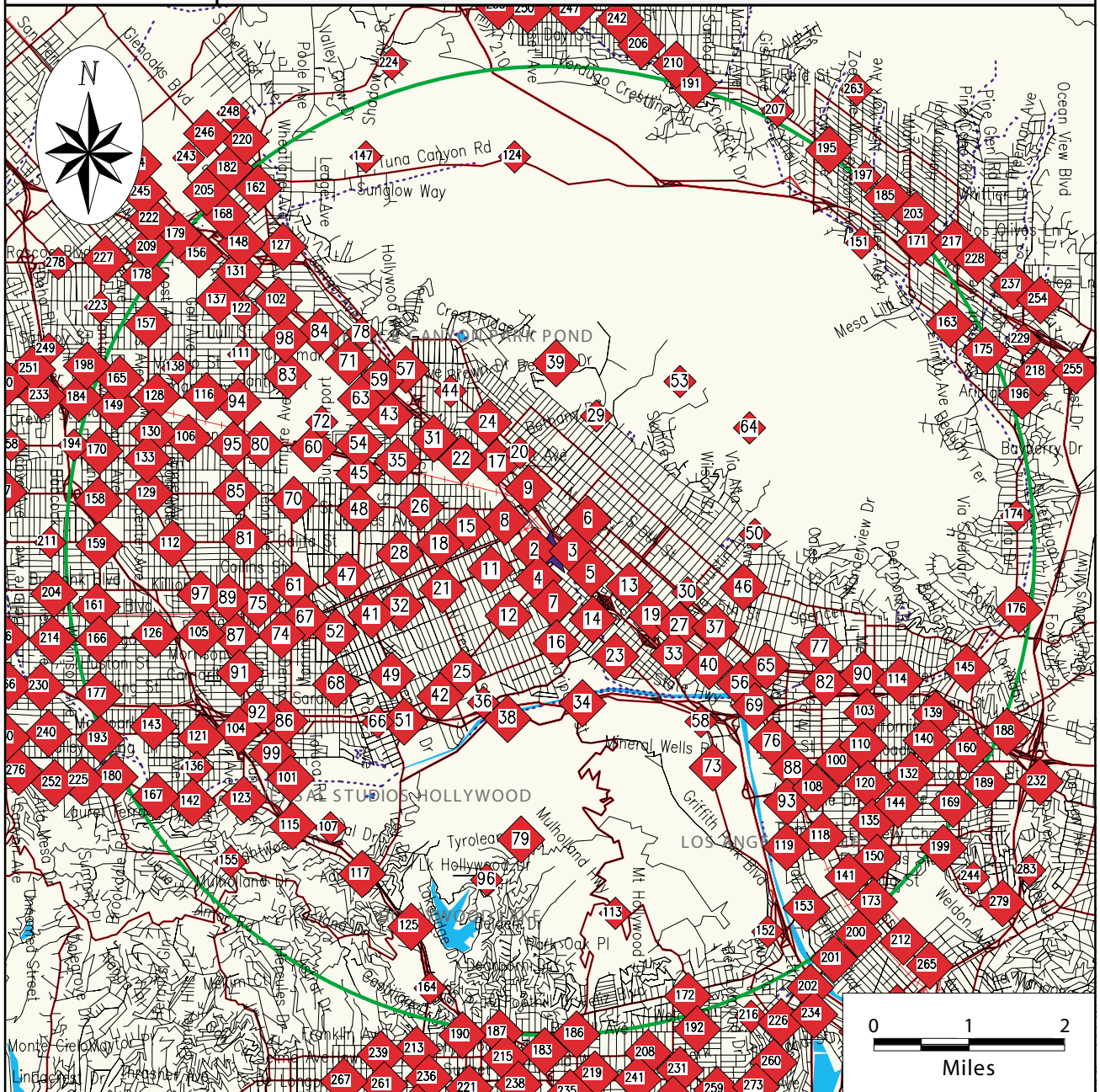
2000a. Draft Title VI Guidance for EPA Assistance Recipients Adminstrating Environmental Permitting Programs. June 2000.

2000b. Draft Revised Guidelines for Investigating Title VI Administrative Complaints Challenging Permits. June 2000.



SITE ASSESSMENT REPORT CUSTOM

Map of Sites within 6 miles



Subject Site



Category:

A

Single Sites



Multiple Sites



- Highways and Major Roads
- Roads
- Railroads
- Rivers or Water Bodies
- Utilities

Categories correspond to database searches described in the Site Distribution Summary, beginning on Page #1.

Source:

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